

The dividing line between the counties of Chatham and Alamance was authorized to be settled and fixed in 1855. No description is given in the law.⁴

The act of 1855, to fix and settle the dividing line between the counties of Chatham and Alamance, was repealed in 1857. No description is given in the law.⁵

The boundary line between Alamance and Chatham counties was authorized to be located and established in 1895.

. . . commissioners to locate the county line between Alamance and Chatham counties according to the original survey of seventeen hundred and seventy, establishing county of Chatham; . . .⁶

The dividing line between Alamance and Chatham counties was directed to be established in 1897.

. . . That chapter 303 of the laws of 1895, entitled "An act to locate county lines between Alamance and Chatham counties" be and the same is hereby repealed. . . .

. . . . That the dividing line between Alamance and Chatham counties shall be and is hereby declared to be a line beginning at the old Natty Newlin place, which has always been recognized as being on the dividing line of said counties, and running thence due west to the Randolph county line, and extending due east from the said Natty Newlin place to Haw River. . . .⁷

ALBEMARLE [See page xxiii]

ALEXANDER

Alexander was formed in 1847 from Iredell, Caldwell, and Wilkes counties. It was named in honor of William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg County, several times a member of the Legislature and speaker of the House of Commons. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell, and Wilkes counties. The present area is 255 square miles and the population is 13,454. The court was ordered to be held at James's Cross Roads until the county seat could be established. Commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat as near the center as possible, to acquire land, lay off the town of Taylorsville, and erect public buildings. Taylorsville is the county seat.⁸

. . . : beginning on the Wilkes and Iredell line, where the same crosses the Cove Gap Road, and running thence a Westerly or North Westerly direction, as the case may be, so as to strike the top of the main ridge of the Brushy Mountain, near James Robinett's, leaving the said Robinett's

⁴*Private Laws of North Carolina, 1854-55*, Ch. 100. (Hereafter this will be cited as *Private Laws*.)

⁵*Private Laws, 1856-57*, Ch. 49.

⁶*Public Laws, 1895*, Ch. 303. See appendix, p. 247, for the commissioners' report made under this act.

⁷*Public Laws, 1897*, Ch. 39.

⁸*Public Laws, 1846-47*, Chs. 22, 23; *Manual, 1913*, p. 483; *Battle*, p. 32.